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"If we experience the proper sense of shame, we shall therefore be ready with a will to make this Section of Criminal Law an active and useful one. We have a long record of indifference and inefficiency to make up for.

"That is why this Section of Criminal Law may be welcomed as an evidence that the American Bar Association is ready to devote itself to a natural duty which has long remained unfulfilled."

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Judge Robinson has accepted the chairmanship of the Section, and this presages an active and useful beginning for the work of the Section.

It is worth suggesting that Professor Millar's Report of the Institute's Committee on Criminal Procedure, printed in the present number of the Journal, may furnish a convenient basis for the work of the Section's committee during the coming year.

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## TWELFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE INSTITUTE

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We publish in this number the papers and reports that were presented at the Twelfth Annual Meeting of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology in Indianapolis, Indiana, September 16 to 18.

From the point of view of the program and interest in it as demonstrated by the discussions it called forth, the meeting was highly successful.

Article 5, section 2, of the constitution of the Institute was amended at this meeting in accordance with the recommendation of the Executive Board, made April 7, 1920. The section, as amended, provides that the Executive Board shall be composed of twelve members, each elected for a term of three years—four each year. The Secretary, the Treasurer, the Managing Editor and the Managing Director of the JOURNAL, the President and Vice-President, as heretofore, are *ex officio* members of the Board. Each retiring president of the Institute continues as a member of the Board *ex officio*, but only during the term of his successor. Heretofore each past president has been *ex officio* a member of the Board.

The following officers were elected:

### *Vice-Presidents—*

Professor E. R. Keedy, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.  
Hon. Quincey A. Myers, Indianapolis.  
Dr. Herman M. Adler, Chicago.

*Secretary—*

Professor Robert H. Gault, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.

*Treasurer—*

Bronson Winthrop, New York City.

*Members of the Board for the Term Beginning 1923—*

Professor Herbert Harley, Northwestern University, Chicago.

Amos W. Butler, Secretary, State Board of Charities, Indianapolis.

Hon. Edward Lindsey, Warren, Pa.

Dean John H. Wigmore, Northwestern University, Chicago.

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MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD  
OF THE INSTITUTE, HELD IN INDIAN-  
APOLIS, SEPTEMBER 18, 1920.

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A meeting of the Executive Board of the Institute was called to order in the Claypole Hotel at 11 o'clock on September 18, 1920. There were present the following:

President Hugo Pam

Professor Robert W. Millar

Professor Herbert Harley

Mr. Burdette Lewis

Judge Edward Lindsey

Hon. Quincy A. Meyers

Dr. F. Emory Lyon

Dr. Herman M. Adler

Mr. Amos W. Butler

Col. Henry Barrett Chamberlin

Robert H. Gault

The first matter of business was the consideration of a meeting place for a year hence. Dr. John R. Oliver of Baltimore presented the advantages of Baltimore as a meeting place. Professor Herbert Harley spoke of the advantages of Detroit. Others spoke of the desirability of meeting in Chicago. After some discussion a motion was duly made and seconded, and it was ordered that this question be held over until the next meeting of the Board, which will take place within the month of October in Chicago.

Consideration was then given to the resolutions adopted at the recent joint conference of the American Association of Public Officials and the National Conference for the Education of Backward, Truant, Delinquent and Dependent Children, and after prolonged discussion, on motion duly made and seconded, it was ordered that this matter be referred to a committee of lawyers, who should meet and reach a decision upon the question involved. The resolution referred to follows:

"WHEREAS, It has been held in several states that the courts are not vested with sufficient power to authorize them to commit for institutional care and treatment persons adjudged in danger of becoming insane, nor of such authority in the cases of feeble-minded persons, epileptics, and other mentally unstable; and

"WHEREAS, Court action taken in accordance with such decisions seri-